ys were undoubtedly shortened, as they were loade in suffering, in consequence of these wounds. The total disability thus incurred did not long continue, in duties were again resumed, and after serving in various capacities, he was designated in 1838 to survey our ordered to the catton and inspection of beacons and lighthouses and vernmental facilities for navigation. His next command was that of the Navil grounds at exertie Harbor, where he commenced and completed the ection of the dwellings for our naval officers. Imagently after detachment from this station, he was ordered the command of the Albany, as one of our home underon.

to the command of the Albany, as one of our home squadron.

There are three notable facts in connection with this command. The first is the active non-centime of those deep sea soundings which our government had been pursuaded to undertake, and from which science has derived its diagram of the ocean basin and its accurate knowledge of oceanic currents.

This cruise was also remarkable as an experiment in conducting the discipline of our men-of-war with a crew enlisted under that came of the appropriation act of 1850 prohibiting the corporeal punishment which had been the usage of all navies. Commander Platt attested the practicability of this humanely intended reform. He regarded the perplexities of the first experiment as but tempsrary. It is presumed that the difficulties of this inauguration induced the selection of acknowledged courage, firmness, moderation and benevolence for the command, and of most accomplished, discreet and efficient efficers for sustaining the execution of such command.

commendation of the Governor General, enceted their liberation, when by the law their lives had been forfeited.

The close of this cruise was followed by the command of the United States Navy Yard at Memphis. Here he continued until the station was abandoned as a naval post by the government. Immediately after his relief from this duty he was placed upon what was termed "The Reserved List." The last two years of his life were passed at Newburg, under frequent exhibitions of heart disease, and with constant sufferings as the effect of the exposure and the wounds he had experienced. It was well remarked by the Rev. Dr. Henry, in the address made at his burial, "Under any other government upon the globe an admiral's insignia, instead of a commander's epaulettes, would have been upon his coffin; and such services, with such sufferings, would not leave an aged widow without the honor and the comforts of an ample pension. And it remains to be seen whether the generosity and the magnanimity will appear in the public acknowledgment of his services which gleamed and spoke in every feature of the dead." But we have no right to invade the sanctuary of private character and private griefs. The public testimonial in his burial bore some proportion to his public career. The Nineteenth regiment and a part of the Twenty-frast regiment of State Militia carried him to his grave, in the cemetery of St. George's church. The services at the church and at the grave were conducted by the reverend and venerable rector of the parish, and four of his associates in mayal rank acted as pall bearers in the last duties to the body of an honored officer and a lamented frend.

DEATH OF HENRY WALTER OVENDEN.

navai rank acted as pall bearers in the last duties to the body of an honored officer and a lamented frend.

DEATH OF HENRY WALTER OVENDEN.

We are pained to have to announce, says the Baltimore Sun of the 18th inst., the unexpected demise, after a very short illness, of HENRY WALTER OVENDEN. H. M. "S Consul for the State of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore. He expired at the residence of Professor Joseph Gegan, North Charles street, near Centre, at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning. The ultimate cause of his death was a neglected cold, which brought on an acute disease. On Thursday of last week Mr. Ovenden dimed with his friend, Thomas H. Morris, Eq., and, although complaining slightly, displayed his usual vivacity of spirits. On Friday the malady increased, and on Saurday about noon, at the earnest solicitation of friends, Mr. Ovenden took to his bed, and Dr. C. Johnson was called to prescribe for him. On Sunday he was blod, without any apparent relief, and an opiate administered. During the day Drs. Riggen Buckler and John Buckler were both called to his bedside, but the medical skill of all were unavailing. He died in the full possossion of his faculties. Mr. Ovenden signed in the full possossion of his faculties. Mr. Ovenden signed in the full possossion of his faculties. Mr. Ovenden signed there a difficulty acrose with the French availing. He died in the full possossion of his faculties. Mr. Ovenden signed there a killed over a year, having succeeded Mr. Byer, who deceased in 1859. Yesterday, upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Ovenden, Quarter a succeeded Mr. Byer, who deceased in 1859. Yesterday, upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Ovenden, Quarter a year, having succeeded Mr. Byer, who deceased in 1859. Yesterday, upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Ovenden, Quarter and the Healthmare a little over a year, having succeeded Mr. Byer, who deceased in 1859. Yesterday, upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Ovenden, Quarter and wood of the death of Mr. Ovenden, Quarter and

Vice-Consul for this port.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.

The particulars of the following case, says the Cincinnati Gasetic of the 22d inst., were furnished us yesterday.—Rosser Curary. a Revolutionary veteran, died at his residence on the Hamilton read, near the Mohawk canal bridge, a few days ago, under very distressing circumstances. His family consisted of a sea and two step-daughters, all young. He was, for several weeks previous to his death, without the common necessaries of life. His children, having no means to defray the expenses of his funeral, were compelled to let the body lie in the bed in which the old man died. The neighbors were cognizant of the facts connected with his demise, but none visited the house to render the asneighbors were cognizant of the facts connected with his demise, but none visited the house to render the assistance so much needed by the impoverished family. Lieut. Williams, of the police force, heard of the matter yesterday, and paid prompt and generous attention to it, causing the body to be decountly interred, and relieving, as far as possible, the distress of the children. The deceased was 102 years of age, horn in Little York, Pa., in 1758. At the age of thirteen he enlisted as drammer boy in the Continental army, and served through the war of the Revolution. He came to Cincinnati in the year 1816, and resided here until death removed him to a better world.

ter world.

DEATH OF WM, M. HOOPER,
WHILLEM M. HOOPER, editor of the Madison (Ark.) Journal, died on the 11th inst of diptheria. Mr. Hooper was one of the Douglas delegates to the Baltimore Convention. While acting in that body, an unfortunate difficulty, having its origin in the matters growing out of the Convention by which he was appointed a delegate, arose between him and Hon. T. C. Hindman, representative in Congress from Arkansas, which for a time engrossed nearly the entire attention of the National Convention, and threatened to result in serious consequences.

prath of Major General Duncas McDonald.

Bajor General Duncas McDonald died, on the 25th ult., at Edenton, N. C., of which town he was the oldest citizen. He had command of the North Carolina forces at Fert Norfolk, in Virginia, during the late war with England, and acquitted himself with commendable zeal ability. He had miss the station of Major General of the First division of North Carolina, milkia during the last forty year.

forty years.

DEATH OF MARGARET EVERHART.

The Winchester (Va.) Republican records the death of Mrs. Mandager Evenmanr, who had attained the age of a centenarian, being 100 years, 10 months and 6 days old. She had been a member of the Episcopal church for more

Than seventy years.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN A. EWEN.

Col. John A. Ewen, President of the Richmond (Va.)
Convention, which nonlinated Messrs. Breckinginge and
Lane last June, was found dead in his bed at his residence
in Greensbore, Ala., on the morning of the 19th inst.
Cause, paralysis.

Police Intelligence.

SERVER OF COUNTRICET MONEY.-Garden Laleyette, a shabby looking individual, was arrested at the Hulson River Railroad depot, corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty River Railroad depot, corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty-first street, on Thursday, by policeman Spilt, on empleion of being engaged in the counterfeiting business. In the possession of the prisoner was found about \$350 worth of counterfeit money, consisting of bank bills, hair and quarter dollars. Lafayette says he found the sparkers star, and had no idea whatever of passing it upon any one. He was about starting for Albary when the officer arrested him, but intended, no doubt, to pay his com-pliments to the residents of Yonkers, lisatings, Pough-keepsis, Hodson, and other cities on the route. After having his picture taken at the rogue's gallery, he was locked up for examination at police headquarters. Capture of an Allacien Bunchas.—The clothing store of

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLER. - The clothing store of Simon Fox, 158 Chatham street, was burglariously enter ed on Saturday night and robbed of a large amount of ready made goods. Officer Golden, of the Sixth precinct, ready made goods. Officer Golden, of the Sixth precinct, on investigating the premises, came to the conclusion that the burglary was perpetrated by some one in Mr. Pox's employ. Suspicion pointed to one of the salesmen named James D. Collis, and his movements were watched recordingly. On Wednesday morning Collis was followed from his residence in Henry street to No. 12 Hester street, and there arrested. In the house was found about \$400 worth of clothing, a great portion of which was subsequently identified as that stoken from Mr. Fox. On searching the prisoner, a number of pawn tickets for was searching the prisoner, a number of pawn tricket for various articles of clothing were found concealed upon his person. Collis was brought before Jestice Welch Thursday, and committed for examination.

AN ARTER IN TROUBLE—Charles McKenna, a dancer at

An ARBET IN TROUBLE—Charles McKenm, a dencer at the American Hall, No. 444 Broadway, was taken into custody on Wednesday night by the Ninth precinct police, on charge of baving in the month of October last committed a deadify assault upon Patrick Donohue, at the drinking saloon, corner of Humon and Thirteenth streets. McKenna fied from the city the day after the affray and secreted himself in Philadelpha. Thinking the coast was clear, he returned to New York a day or two ago and resumed his occupation at the American. The police hearing of his arrival, however, proceeded to his place of business on Wednesday night and arrested him, as already stated. The prisoner was brought before the District Attorney and held for examination.

Williamsburg City News.

nine o'clock on Thursday morning the cement factory of Joseph Ditto, in North Ninth street, near Frith, took fire, as is supposed, from the boiling over of a kettle of combustible material. The flames spread with so much rapidity that the entire stock was consumed, in spite of the fremen to extinguish them. The logs is estimated at \$1,000, there is no insurance.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in Possession of South Carolina Troops.

The Charleston Custom House, Post Office and Arsenal Occupied by the Seceders.

The Effect of the News in Washington.

Interview of the South Carolina Commissioners with the President.

The Action of Major Anderson Condemned.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Failure of the Senate Crisis Committee to Adjust Matters.

CAUCUS OF THE BORDER STATE CONGRESSMEN

Rejoicing Over the Warlike Attitude of South Carolina, &c.,

The national excitement is hourly becoming more in tense and momentons. The South Carolina Commissioners

received a despatch from Charleston this morning of the

following purport:-Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney have been occupied by our troops. Intense excitement and offers of troops

This was subsequently confirmed by other despatches and the city was, in consequence, in a furor of excite ment all day.

The President was furnished, by Senater Toombs, with a copy of the despatch containing the intelligence.

Secretary Floyd received a despatch this evening from the storekeeper of the Arsenal at Charleston, stating that the military had surrounded and taken the Arsenal, and had run up the Palmetto flag. He also sent a despatch from Major Anderson, stating that he had moved his garrison from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter. He assigns no reason for this act.

sident at one o'clock to-day. He was then in consultation with General B. F. Bottler and Dr. George B. Loring. of Massachusetts, who retired as the Commissioners were

The President and the Commissioners presently went into the private library of the Executive, where the in terview was held, lasting about two hours. No member of the Cabinet was present; it was strictly a private in terview. The President gave the Commissioners no posttive answer to their propositions for the opening of negotiations, stating that he wished to confer with his Cabinet on the subject. He, however, utterly disclaimed having authorized the conduct of Major Anderson in relation to the Charleston forts, and said Major Anderson acted not only contrary to orders, but in direct violation of

The course the President will pursue respecting these Commissioners has not yet been determined on.

Immediately after the departure of the Comm a session of the Cabinet was held. The Cabinet are by no means unanimous in regard to the duty of the President respecting the condition of affairs in Charleston, and missioners. The fact is they differ so widely that it will be almost impossible for them to agree.

The Commissioners have been very busy all day at their residence in writing. The closet interview with the Executive was evidently not to their entire satisfaction, and it is doubtful whether an official call will be renewed. The period of their departure from Washington is not yet defined, but it will doubtless be accelerated by the course events have suddenly taken in South Carolina. They are to night in good spirits, and receiving

Accounts from the interior of Pennsylvania are to the effect that enrolments of volunteers are quietly going on among all classes, under the name of "Union Men." In

the enrolment the question of republican or democrat is sunk. If a republican makes his appearance in places where lists are opened and avows his politics, he is told to hold his peace, for they are all Union men now, and ready to fight for the Union.

The war spirit is rife elsewhere. From what is received of movements in Maryland, the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln's transit through that State to the seat of government for inauguration will be attended with danger and violence, is not only reasonable but scarcely beyond the confines of doubt. Although this opinion was entertained heretoiore by few, it is, since the issue has arisen in South Carolina, the conviction of many. In this city the Union men are largely in the majority, and if attempts be made here to obstruct Mr. Lincoln's man guration, some of the strongest friends of the South will rally with the population for the preservation of peace. The Union dissolved, the government broken up, Washington becomes an abiding place for bats and owis. This the residents here fully appreciate, and hence their devo-

Reports from Virginia, coming through reliable sources. say a single blast from the Southern bugle in a united struggle will bring ten thousand armed men in a day capital. In the extreme South, Georgia sends greeting to south Carolina hundreds of men, armed and equipped, with offers of hundreds more, and from a late official despatch, which will be found above, it will be seen that the other Southern States are profuse in their offers of

We are indeed in a state of war, and there is no reason to anticipate a return to peaceful relations between the North and the South until rivers of blood has been shed, and perhaps not then.

The obstructions to Mr. Lincoln's advent into Washington may be avoided by his taking the oath of office New York or Philadelphia, or even in Springfield; but here a doubt has arisen in the minds of some actute gentlemen. Suppose the electoral votes are never counted according to constitutional requirement—that is, in joint convention of both houses. This is no chimera, for it is expected that fifteen Southern States will be out of confederacy by the 1st of February. The vote are to be counted on the first Monday in that month Fifteen States out, Briesy Senatorial votes are goneand if the Northern democratic Senators go with them such as General Lane, of Oregon; Mesers, Gwin and Latham, of California; Douglas, of Illinois; Bright and Fitch, of Indiana; Pugh, of Ohio; Rice, of Minnesota, and Thompson, of New Jersey, there will be but twentyseven Senators left, or seven short of a quorum; and you may be assured the Vice President will never give his consent to have the votes counted if a quorum of the Senate be not present.

This manusere has been foreshadowed in well informed circles to night, and as matters are bourly assuming a more and more dark and threatening aspect, it may not go untried.

One advicer of the President suggests bringing the

charge of treason, with a view to bring the right of socossion directly before the Supreme Court as in the case of Aaron Burr, and have it there decided. This was the last subject under consideration in influential quarters at

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1860.
The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle inckney reached the administration while in Cabinet The Commissioners from South Carolina had a confer-

ence with the President.

The Commissioners demand that the troops be with drawn immediately, or this shall be their last interview, and they will return to South Carolina and prepare for

lieved to be reliable, but there is no means of verifying

it is certain that it adjourned until to-morrow without coming to a conclusion on the affairs of South Carolina be-

The act of Major Anderson is generally commended for, among other reasons, that while Fort Moultrie was comparatively weak, and might provoke the assault of a mob, the impregnable defence of Fort Sumpter placed it beyond such contingency, as it could be reduced only by a regular and protracted siege, thus avoiding an imme-

Another statement, which seems to be truthful, is Another statement, which seems to be truthin, is that the South Carelina Commissioners, in view of the alleged stipulations on the part of the President that the garrisons of Charleston harbor should not be augmented nor the military status of the posts changed, requested the President to inform them whether Major And movement was in consequence of any order issued by him or from the War Department. The President re-sponded negatively, and acted that Major Anderson had acted on his own responsibility. The Commissioners then requested the President to remand Major Anderson to Fort Moultrie; but on this point there was no conclu-sion when the Cabinet adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1860 The Senate Committee of Thirteen held a long session to-day. Mr. Crittenden submitted his proposition in a modified shape, providing for the admission of New Mexi-co as a State, with its present status, which, after being

briefly explained by him, was rejected by both sides. briefly explained by him, was rejected by both sides.

Mr. Douglas' programme was then disposed of. So far as it related to the Territorial question, it met with little favor, having but two or three votes. The remainder of his propositions were opposed by the republicans and voted (or by the democrats.

admitting all territory north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes as a State, to be called Washington, and all south as a State, to be called Jefferson, was rejected by the votes

the Territories should be divided on the parallel of the Missouri line, recognizing slavery south and interdicting line should be divided into four Territories, and the territory north into eight Territories, for each of which Congress ufficiently numerous to require organization; and when be equal to the ratio of representation in Congress, such State to be admitted into the Union by the proclamation of the President, the object being to dispose finally of the Territorial vote in Congress: also a provision requiring the States to provide for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and another denying to Congress the right to abolish survery in any places under its jurisdiction wishin stave-holding States, as also in the District of Columbia. All of which, after brief discussion, were rejected. The Com-nitive then agreed to report to the Sensic on Mouley next that they had been unable to agree upon any bash of settle-ment, and that the minutes of their proceedings be pub-lished.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

In the House Special Committee to-day Mr. Nelson proposition was passed over, and one offered by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, to the effect that the constitution shall never be so amended as to permit the inter ference by the federal government with slavery in the States unless such amendment is proposed by a slave State and ratified by all the States, was considered. After some discussion it was adopted, only three voting

Messrs. Kellogg, Washburne and Tappan voted against it, because they regarded it as an insuit to the North to require it to give a constitutional pledge for its good be-havior. Nobody in the North proposed to interfere with tion of Mr. Lincoln should have an opportunity to deve lope its policy without first being put und

CAUCUS OF THE BORDER STATE CONGRESS-MEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1860. About seventy-five border State Congressmen met is caucus to night. Senator Crittenden presided, and Messrs. Colfax and Barrett were the Secretaries.

The following propositions were offered: -Fleven amendments to the

tion on the slavery question. between the States of the confederacy by force would be equally unconstitutional, impolitic and destructive of re-

By Mr. VALLANDINGHAM-The Crittenden resolutions By Mr. Colfax-That the laws of the Union should be nforced and the Union of the States maintained, and that it is the duty of the Executive to protect the proper-

ands by the constitution.

By Mr Monum, of Ill.—That in maturing any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties, we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union under the constitution as a paramount consideration.

After a desultory debate, in which Messrs. Cox, Pryor, Smith of Virginia, Clemens, Sherman, Staunton, Colfax, Noel, Hinchman, Montgomery, McClernand, Harris of Virginia, and Harris of Maryland participated, all the pending propositions were, on motion of the latter gen-tiessen, referred to a committee of one from each of the fourteen States represented, to report at a future meet ing to be called by them if they agreed.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1860

Their Statements to be Laid before Congress—The Pittebury Affair—Presention of the Ringleaders—Christmas Not Dult—Dinners and Levess and Recipions as Usual, &c. The great event of to-day is the arrival of the Commisers from South Carolina this afternoon. False announcements of their having reached this city appearing in several New York journals for two days past, and yet no trace of them being found by the most curious and alert news hunters, much interest has been felt as to their whereabouts. They are here at last, however, in propria persona. Ex-Speaker Orr, ex-Governor Adams, and ex-Inited States Senator Barawell. Instead of stopping at a hotel or boarding house, they

have taken a pleasant and commodious house in Franklin row, not far from the residence of the Hon. Horace F. Clark and Judge Black.

This is regarded as a favorable sign. Taking a house looks like quietly settling down for a good long diplomariege. I am not positively informed that they intend o begin operations, after the fachion of some negotiators, with a series of dianers—though it is an undoubt and hearts of many Congressmen is through their stomachs. The lease of a fine mansion has suggested to some ten circuits the prospect of comicrable sittings, with legs under the ma-hegany, and fecilitating the discussions of knotty points about mews and kuss by the inspiration of La Fitte and Green Feal. I have not the slightest doubt that the house of the Commissioners in Franklin row will be quite a

forth in opposition circles anent these inoffensive Com missioners. One high in authority among the republi-cans has saked, "Will not the President Instantly cause them to be arrested for tressons" "On what grounds" was the question is return. "What have they done? Irrarch is denned in the constitution to be levying war ugainst the I mired States, or giving aid and comfort to mercy, ac. But, indeed, there is no ent to the rabid its of those who, interly ignorant of the powers of the cutter, or the reciprocal relations of the States and sederal government, talk of this formal act of a State reason, and see Commissioners as traitors, that ought a summarily visited with the deem of traitors, and

denounce the President for not consigning them to the custody of the United States Marshal on the spot.

The case to every intelligent man, not blinded by passion or revenge, or by the bloodthirsty spirit of the cavaliers of the Minclo, or "mahogany stock" school, is perfectly plain.

To the President, these gentlemen—Messrs. Adams, Barnwell and Orr—come only as citizens of the State of South Carolina, and he will certainly, it is believed, not only hear what they have to say, but communical; their statement to both houses of Congress for their action. The President, as he indicated in his Message, has no authority to alter the relations heretofore subsisting between South Carolina, as a member of the Union, and the federal government. He will turn over the whole subject to the federal legislature, where it properly belongs. If his assaints can find any treason or complicity with treason in such a procedure, why then (as Patrick Henry said) I suppose they "may make the most of it."

The tone in which the black republican sticklers for federal authority, "law and order," &c. comment on the recent doings at Pittsburg, shows their factious and hypocritical spirit. They applied the conduct of those who interfered with an ordinary direction from the proper authority for the transfer of guns from one point to another, unfer the pretence that they were intended for the use of the secessionists. And these are the men who are denouncing in advance the conduct of South Carolinians, for intending only to do what they positively assert they have no intention of doing. If the District Attorney at Pittsburg does his duty, he will instantly take measures for indicting every one of the ringleaders in the late transaction.

Christmas passed off quietly, but I did not come within the influence of the "dolness" which seems to be made a subject of complaint. The Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches were decorated with evergreens, and well attended, as usual, in spite of a fall of snow in the morning. Christmas trees, brilliantly lighted and leaded with gifts, were seen in many houses, delighting the young folks; and the customary feastings and frolics certainly took place in many a circle, that seemed for the time to forget that the Union was in danger. On the whole, I fancy there is a good deal of cant in this bother about yesterday being a dull day.

It is highly probable, however, that the gayety this season will be much less than visiters to the metropolis have been accustomed to herefore. The President will give a dinner to the Judges of the Supreme Court and the United States District Court, their officers and wives, on Friday. The usual levee will be given at the executive mannion on New Year's day, and thereafter the customary receptions by the Secretaries, the Speaker, Senators and others distinguished in society will begin. Dum rivinus cicamus.

The News from the Carolina Forts and the Longbows of the

The metropolis was shaken to its extremities this morning by the news from the Carolina forts. Despatches came in as early as half-past ten A. M., and from that hour till late in the evening nothing else was talked of. Some of the reports were most absurd, and the least credible and most astounding of them have doubtless beer telegraphed to your contemporaries—such, for instance as that the Charlestonians, excited by news of intended reinforcements, had made an assault on Fort Moultrio-that the gallant Anderson had held out as long as he reinforcements, and made an assault of Fort Moutries that the gallant Anderson had held out as long as he could, and had then, while under fire, (!) spiked the guns, set fire to the whole establishment, and fallen back upon Fort Sumpter. This tale (monstrous as it was) actually obtained no inconsiderable crodence and the widest circulation. Never was your seasonable admonition to the Major Longbows of the telegraph lines more applicable than on this occasion.

The President was informed very early in the day of everything authentic. Several Senators called upon him with their news afterwards; among them Messrs. Hunter, Davis, Yulee, Bigler and Lane; and he held a Cabinet Council, which was attended by every member of the administration, and whose session was protracted beyond the customary dinner hour at the Executive Mansion.

Quite a change came over the circle of quidnunes, and permeated through all the channels of society, after the adjournment of the Cabinet this afternoon, and after hearing from its later sittings to night.

It is quite certain that Major Anderson acted without any orders from the headquarters of the army. No intimation—not to say direction of any kind—ever emanated from any source entitled to order him.

OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE AND CASTLE PINCKNEY BY THE CAROLINA

TROOPS.

CHARLESTEY, Dec. 28, 1860.

The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoover the Custom House and Post Office.

At five o'clock last evening the Palmetto flag was raise

at Castle Pinckney.

A large military force went over last night and took

THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

Character ION.

Character, Dec. 28, 1860.

Captain Humphreys still holds possession of the areenal.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by the
State troops, under the instructions of the Governor of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were held by about welve men, who peaceably surrendered. There was n collision. None was anticipated when the troops left the city to garison these forts. The excitement is subsiding

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28, 1860. An ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to amend the cor stitution of South Carolina in respect to the executive de partment," was passed in the secret session of the Con vention yesterday. It provides as follows:-

Pirst—That the Governor have power to receive ambassadors, ministers, consuls and agents of foreign Powers; to conduct negotiations with foreign Powers; to make treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to negotiate the advice and consent of the Senate; to negotiat ambassadors, public ministers and consents as the General Assembly may previously direct, and also all other efficers whose appointment has not otherwise been provided for by law; to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate; to convene the Senate whenever he thinks it necessary:—Provided, nevertheless, during the existence of the Convention, that all treaties, directions for the appointment of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, &c., be subject to the advice and consent of the Convention.

Convention.

Scond—That the Governor immediately appoint four persons, with the advice and consent of the Convention who with the Lieutenant Governor shall form a council to be called "the Executive Council," whose duty it shall be to advise with him. All obligations of secresy in regard to the above

dinance were withdrawn. The Convention met at noon to-day.

had had under consideration the address to the people of the Southern States, and also on the ordinance for the formation of a Southern confederacy. He said the object was to ensure a specify organization for a permanent pro-tection of our rights. Texas and Arkansas were at last active in favor of the proposition. He advocated the election of double the number of representatives to the General Convention as were in the present Congress, and was in favor of the adoption of articles of confederation for a provisional government.

In the secret session yesterday, Mr. Memminger, to

whom had been referred the resolutions of the Convention on citizenship, reported an ordinance: That every person residing in South Carolina at the time of its accession uralized citizen, shall continue until death a citizen South Carolina, unless a foreign residence be established or notice of intention be given of expatriation; also, tha all free whites born within the territory of the State, or those born outside the territory whose father was then a citizen, shall be deemed citizens; also persons from any one of the United States who, within twelve months from the secession of this State, shall reside within its territory, with the intentiof remaining, shall, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be declared a citizen; also, that citizens of other States coming here after the expiration of a year from the dat of secession, and actually residing seven months, with the intention of remaining, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance; also, all free whites the military, naval, or civil service of the State, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has issued the following proclamation:— EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec 24, 1860.

By his Excellency Francis W. Pickens, Governor at
Commander in Chief in and over the State of Sou

Commander in Chief in and over the State of So Carolina —
Whereas, The good people of this State, in convent assembled, by an ordinance unanimously adopted in ratified on the twentieth day of Pecember, in the year our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, repea an ordinance of the people of this State, adopted on twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one the sand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and have therefused the union between the State of South Carol and other States, under the name of the United State America.

and other States, under the name of the United States of America;

I, therefore, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim to the world that this State is, as she has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free and independent State; and, as such, has a right to hery war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues or covenants, and to do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State.

Given under my hand and the seal of this State, at Charleston, this twenty fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one-thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the eighty fifth year of the sovereignty and independence of Scuth Carolina.

Y. W. PICKENS.

THE SIGNING OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE. The Charleston Mercury thus describes, the secues at tending the signing of the Secession Ordinance:--

representatives—men most of them upon whose heads the mow of sixty winters had been shed—patriarchs in age—the dignitaries of the land—the High Priests of the Church of Christ—reverend statemen—and the wise judges of the law. In the midst of deep silence, an old man, with bowed form and hair as white as snow, the Rev. Dr. Bachman, advanced forward, with upraised hands, in prayer to Almighty fied, for His blessing and favor in this great act of his people about to be consummated. The whole assembly at once rose to its feet, and, with hats off, listened to the touching and eloquent appeal to the All Wise Dispenser of events.

At the close of the prayer, the President advanced with the consecrated parchment upon which was inscribed the decision of the State, with the great scal at tached. Slowly and solemnly it was read unto the last word—"dissolved;" when men could contain themselves no longer, and a shout that shook the very building, reverberating long continued, rose to heaven, and ceased only with the loss of breath. In proud, grave silence, the Convention itself waited the end with beating hearts. The members of the Convention then advanced, one by one, and placed their signatures to the ordinance, after which, amidst the most tunnuluous applauce, the President proclaimed the State of South Carolina a separate, independent nationality.

REJOICINGS IN THE SOUT!!

REJOICINGS IN THE SOUTH.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 27, 1860. duced an intense excitement. The overt act, in the opinion of many, has been committed, and the military

ance of South Carolina.

In twenty-seven counties heard from in this State, RICHMOND, Dec. 28, 1860.

The seizure of the forts at Charleston by South Carolina which no one could have predicted a week ago. I ob

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA. RAIMIGH, N. C., Dec. 28, 1860. All is quiet here and business dull. Most of the mem-

serve many ladies on the streets wearing sec

pers of the Legislature have gone home.

Meetings are being held in the various counties, at which Union sentiments are prevalent, but hope is well WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 28, 1860.

The citizens of Wilmington are firing a salute of twen-ty-one guns in honor of Major Anderson and his gallant

SECESSION IN FLORIDA.

Charleston, Dec. 28, 1860.

Advices from Jacksonville, Fla., dated the 24th inst., show that four-fifths of the delegates elected to the State Convention will go for immediate secession.

THE FEELING IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 28, 1860. In forty-three counties heard from fifty delegates favor of immediate State secession have been elected and thirty-five classed as co-operationists. Two-thirds of the latter are for secession in co-operation with the othe cotton States. The other third is divided into those who require the co-operation of a majority, and of those that require all the slave States. Eight counties are to be

The excitement here continues on account of news fre

ENTHUSIASTIC SECESSION MEETING AT

The largest, the most intelligent and influential m African church, to give an expression of opinion on the present crisis. Several speeches were made, some favor-ing prompt secession measures, and others a resort to tiation as a mere ultimatum.

negotiation as a mere ultimatum.

All the specches were intensely Southern, and indicate that the secession feeling in Richamoud is far in advance of the estimate of the most ultra. Every sociesion senti-

ment attered was vociferously applicated.

A call for Bats, from a few in the assembly, brought down a perfect avalanche of groans and hisses, and which could only be restrained by the announcement that Mr.

State, in the confederacy or out of it, and in the event of State, in the conreceracy or our of it, and in the dissolution to provide for her assuming her just share of the debts and obligations, and for securing to her a just share of the property, privileges and munitions of the United States; reprobating any attempt at coercion, and declaring that such attempt would lead to war, and deprecating the seizure of forts by any secoding States before the formation of a new confederacy, unless such seizure, in the opinion of the secoding State, be essential

The general idea from the violent manife the meeting is, that Virginia will secode before the 4th of March. Had the committee reported resolutions of the most ultra character they would have passed almo

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN MARY-

The meeting at Barnum's Hotel last night, so far from being a secession meeting, was an informal meeting of merchants, members of the bar and others, to devise such measures as might be deemed necessary to preserve the honor and interest of Maryland in the present threaten ing aspect of affairs. It was composed of conservative Union loving citizens; but he privacy with which the proceedings were conducted have an impression to some that it was of an opposite character.

THE CONFLICT IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28, 1890.
Twelve out of twenty two of the Maryland State Sens tors are now in secret session at Barnum's, in obedience to a secret call, for the purpose of consulting and unitin in an address to Gov. Hicks, again urging him to conven the Legislature. It is understood that if the Governo refuses, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House will eventually unite and convene the Legislature

independent of the Governor. The excitement continues IMMENSE UNION MEETING IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28, 1860. An immense and onthe startic Union meeting was heldere to day. It was addressed by Hon. Neill S. Brown and others. Resolutions were passed opposing separate State secession, against operaion, and favoring a Conven tion of the Southern States to demand their rights, and if refused to take immediate action.

SALE OF MUSKETS-A LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

ALBANY, Dec. 28, 1860 The Troy Arena this morning publishes a letter fro General Wool, stating that the Watervliet Arsenal is ex-closively under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War and that on the 9th of the present month ten thousand muskets were sold by the order of Secretary Floyd to S B. Lamar, of Savanpah, Georgia, and were shipped from the arsenal on the 14th fast. The price was two dollars and a haif for each musket.

The gun carriages at the assenal designed for the Pitte burg guns have not yet been removed.

NATIONAL WORKING MEN'S CONVENTION LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28, 1860. A large convention of mechanics and working men yes erday passed strong resolutions favoring a call for a Na tional Working Men's Convention, and discountenancing

A SUGGESTION FOR THE CRISIS.

the ultra politicians, both North and South.

Secession is disunion. If any State secode, every other State is remitted to its original separate and independent condition, because it never entered into any Union, except the Union of all the States. The persistent and acknowledged secession of one State is, therefore, the dissolution

In that event, it is the right and the duty of each State to determine for itself whether it will thereafter stan alone, or with which of the States and upon what terms t will enter into a new Union.

What it is the right and the duty of each State to do after the secession of another, it is equally its right and duty to do before such secession, provided it be manifest that such secession will take place and will be both persiatent and acknowledged.

It is certain that South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ala

hama and Mississippi will secode, and that no coercion will be used to restrain them. It is probable that Virginia and the other border States will follow.

What then becomes the right and the duty of the State of New York? Shall we stand an isolated and independ ent sovereignty? or shall we continue with those States which do not secode? or shall we take a wide survey of our interests, present and future, and, guided by the omise to us the most lasting peace and

Although New York is well capable of standing alone yet her patriotic instincts and catholic devotion to the whole country (only temporarily obscured by the insane lation utterly repugnant. Our interests, as the centre of exchange, and our position, as the inlet and outlet of nearly the entire country, forbid the thought of separat

With whom, then, shall the new Union be formed? And in coming to a proper conclusion upon this vital point, is proper to consider, by whom has the old Phion, s glorious in its history and so beneficent in its results been broken up and dissolved? Who are the people and which are the States, that have driven us to the dread. ful condition of witnessing a dismembered country and the ruin of the highest prosperity?

No one conversant with our history can doubt who are the authors of this mischief. They are the people and the States of New England. It was well said by Dr. Channing, years ago, that there were no States in the world governed by so small a body of police; but yet, he said, it was just to add that there was no people in the

world governed by so small a body of police; but yet, he said, it was just to add that there was no people in the world who were so much governed by inctual inspection. What is true of their social life is equally true of their political conduct. Intermediling in the affairs of other people is their besetting sin. They believe that they are holier than the rest of mankind, and that consequently they are doing God's service by compelling exact uniformity to their own habits and opinions. They used the faggot at an early period; now they send their emissaries and their publications to distant peoples, preaching murder as the cheap price of conformity to the Pharises—The right of the Southern people to the labor of the neght, when they have saved from barbarism and protected in infancy and in age, is branded as a sin and a crime, and their equal rights in the common Territories, of which they are equal owners, are ridiculed and denied.

The present conduct of the New England States is in exact accordance with their past history. They never had any patriotic develor to the interests of the entire country. They have always been unbappy in the Enton, because, fortunately, until now they could not control its destiny. They opposed the admission of Missouri, the growth of a Territory always slave, they did not want Florida, and were going to seceede upon the purchase of Louisiana; they resisted the reacquisition, of Texas and were traitors in the war of 1812, and not much better in the war with Mexico; they sought to destroy the glorious fruits of that war, by lighting what they termed the fivebrand of freedom over our new acquisitions; and it may safely be said that their only the to the Union has been found in their material interests. They produce nothing, they manufacture everything; and so long as other people will take their piety and their manufactures they are content, and not otherwise.

Shall, then, the new Union, now to be formed, embrace the States of New England. No, never. They are too good, too holy, too

VIRGINIA.

NORPOLE, Dec. 20, 1860.

The Speech of Senator Wade Unfavorabily Regarded—The The speech of Senator Wade, which reached here is

the columns of the New York HERALD, yesterday morn ing, is taken by our people as a fair exposition of the sentiments of the republicans, and all hope for a final ad-justment of present difficulties is fully abandoned by the most sanguine and conservative among us. The strongest Union men South look upon it as the most gloomy docu-ment that has yet emanated from the republican party. It has extinguished for ever the last beacon light upon the sacred compact, sealed by the blood of our fa for our common benefit.

The threat which the honorable gentleman made

nizing lower Mexico and the Central American republica with the negroes which he and his followers have stoice from Southern masters, is the most repulsive feature in his whole speech, to Southern men of all grades of society, and they unite with one voice in denunciation of the sentiment, and will appeal to arms sooner than submit to it. The attempt will assemble all men in the South in solid phalanx, and sooner than submit they will fight till the last drop of blood shell ebb from each Southern heart.

To settle the difficulties already inaugurated, no other alternative than that of revolution is left. If it was not that the general government is powerless to make war, no one doubts that the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln would be followed by a war, the end of which no one could ted.

The people of Norfolk and vicinity are forming themselves into companies. Already the Minut: Men and Ready Men of this city number some six hundred, independent of the five voicuteer companies, averaging sixty men each.

ANOTHER ACCESSION TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA

The Richmond Dispatch says — We have been pleased to see, by a paragraph in the South Carolinian, that our old and esteemed fellow citizen, Col. Walter Gwynn, has accepted the command of a military company in Columbia, S. C. The State is fortunate in securing the ANOTHER ACCESSION TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA and esteemed fellow citizen, Col. Walter Gwynn, has accepted the command of a military company in Colombia, S. C. The State is fortunate in securing the services of such an officer. Col. Gwynn was a graduate of West. Point, and served in the United States Army fourteen years, part of which time he was engaged in the ordenace and artillery corpe, (at the school of gunnery at Old Point Comfort.) but the greater portion in the engineer corps. For upwards of thirty yeags he has been actively engaged as civil engineer, and stands in the front rank of his profession in this country. Col. Gwynn has also been in the volunteer service eighteen years, in command of companies of all kinds of arms, and when he left Virginia, was in command of the first regiment of Virginia volunteers. In fine, it would be difficult to find, among the citizens of either South Carolina or Virginia, and elevated and noble character. Without any knowlege of military matters, we should say that it is of the most vital importance to troops to give them a commander in whose military abilities and judgment they can repose the most entire confidence. Such a man is Colonel Gwynn. There is no military position in the service of South Carolina, or any other State, which he would not grace, whilst the rare virtues of his private character must insure universal confidence and respect.

NOTICE TO VIRGINIA PACK PEDLERS.

NOTICE TO VIRGINIA PACK PEDLERS.

The following resolution was adopted by Horeb Vigiliant Association, Pairfield district, Va.—

Resolved, That all pack pedfers be ordered to discontinue their visits, within the limits of this association license or no license.

MISSISSIPPI.

OUR VICESBURG CORRESPONDENCE. VICESBURG, Miss., Dec. 17, 1866. Election of Delegates to the State Concention—All Hope of Compressive Estinct—Northern Journalism Aggreeating the Evil-A Good Proof of Southern Earnes Armed Free Soil Demonstration on the Missinippi-Pro

tatte Cellision, de. On the 20th of this month will be held the election for delegates to our State Convention. In some of the counties popular sentiment is a unit; in others, as in Warren, there are two parties, one known as the Southern rights resistance party, composed of the extremists. and those of more moderate tone, but who are not in favor of taking the initiative in matters of compromise. The opposing party, which is the remnant of the ers of Mr. Beil, is in favor of presenting an ultimatum to the North, and in the event of its not producing a satisfactory result, the separation of at least a majority of the Southern States and the formation of a Southern

centest requires but little of the spirit of prophecy.

If the time for compromise has passed, with it has disappeared the temper for protracting the date of the dnal

issue. Whatever of attachment and loyally to the Union had survived the 6th of November is every day becoming weaker and approaching its utter extinction. Whatever of hope of timely concession from the North, or patriotism in its political lenders, had been indulged in is being rapidly sapped by the rancorous and insulting tone of This newspaper crusade, instead of yielding to the warnings that mark the history of every successive day,

warnings that mark the history of every successive day, is becoming more clamorous for an undeviating adherence to a line of policy that has begotten the present at figurity of the line of policy that has begotten the present at figurity of the line of policy that has begotten the present of the relation. On the 7th of January Mississippi will take her position in line with South Carolina. Her Commissioners, appointed to secure the co-operation of the other Southern states, will have completed their mission and reported to her Convention and if there be truth in the utterances of men lier movement will be preceded or followed by Texas and Louislana. By Georgia, Florida and Alabama. These will form the nucleus of a confederacy which will draw to itself not only all slavelholding States, but perhaps those Western States whose southern borders abut on the Masissippi river. There is no stronger proof of the reality of a purpose than when, in carrying it out to its final consequences, it perint the stability of mercantile interests and depreciates the product of every description of industry. It is still persevered in, with no other feeling to support it than a sense of justice and right. All through the country, though real estate hos declined in value and merchants have been forced to suspend, there is no faltering in the line of march, our daminution in the spirit that prempted it.

It has been said that the Mississippi river, between

prempted it.

It has been said that the Mississippi river, between Memphia and New Orleans, will be the scene of the first bloodshed. Fresent appearances tend to show the truth of the conjecture. It was reported this morning that the steinner City of Memphis, from St. Louis whose exptain has been accused of freesoil pro livities and som-